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| <h1 style="margin: 0;">DISPATCH</h1>   |             | CLASSIFICATION<br><b>S E C R E T</b>       |      | PROCESSING ACTION                         |  |           |
|  |             |  |      | MARKED FOR INDEXING                       |  |           |
| TO<br>Chief of <input type="checkbox"/>  |             | XX   |      | NO INDEXING REQUIRED                      |  |           |
| INFO.  |             |  |      | ONLY QUALIFIED DESK<br>CAN JUDGE INDEXING |  |           |
| FROM<br>Chief, SB via Chief, EUR   |             |  |      | MICROFILM                                 |  |           |
| SUBJECT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REDTOP AERODYNAMIC <input type="checkbox"/><br>Ukrainian Developments  |             |  |      |   |  |           |
| ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES   |             |  |      |   |  |           |
| <p>ACTION: FYI</p> <p>REF: OFPA 90698, 26 September 1969</p> <p>1. The reference cited in OFPA 90698 must be in error, as it is not pertinent to AERODYNAMIC operations.</p> <p>2. Under separate cover we are forwarding the following Ukrainian and English-language books, which may be passed to Soviet Ukrainians on appropriate occasions, or which may be of use to a case officer as briefing material. Extra copies will be made available on request.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a. <u>Four Ukrainian Poets</u> (Ukrainian, with English translation) recently published in Canada. The four poets represented are popular Soviet writers: (1) Ivan Drach has wavered in his sentiments from anti-regime to coerced collaboration with the authorities, and back to low-keyed expressions of Ukrainian nationalism and dissidence. (2) Although Vitaliy Korotych, for a while displayed Ukrainian nationalist sentiments and appeared to side with dissident intellectuals, he soon revealed himself to be more interested in guarding his career as a writer. His first profession was medicine, but he gave that up to devote his time to writing. Obviously, it affords him the opportunity to travel, which he seems to relish. Edward C. Gillions will recall that he faked defector tendencies at the Youth Festival in Helsinki. Korotych has spent several weeks in Canada since then, followed by a tour on a UNESCO scholarship in the United States, and he continues to travel to the West and in the Bloc area.</p> <p>Attachments: <span style="float: right;">continued</span><br/>as stated u/s/c</p> <p>Distribution: <span style="float: right;">CS</span><br/>3- <input type="checkbox"/> w/atts</p> |             |  |      |   |  |           |
| CROSS REFERENCE TO   |             | DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER                 |      | DATE                                      |  |           |
| DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY<br>CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY<br>SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B<br>NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT<br>DATE 2007  |             | OFPA 43846                                 |      | 28 NOV 1965                               |  |           |
|  |             | CLASSIFICATION                             |      | HQS FILE NUMBER                           |  |           |
|  |             | S E C R E T                                |      | 18 November 1969<br>✓ 74-124-29/3         |  |           |
| 1-E/F w/o atts<br>2-SB/POS w/o atts<br>1-RI w/o atts<br><div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 10px;"> SB/PO/M<br/> SB/X/EU<br/> CSB/POS<br/> E/F/X<br/> </div>  |             | ORIGINATING                                |      |   |  |           |
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| CSB/PO/M   | 18 Nov 69   |  |      |   |  |           |
| SB/X/EU  | 21 Nov      |  |      |   |  |           |
| CSB/POS  |             |  |      |   |  |           |
| E/F/X  | 24 Nov 69   |  |      |   |  |           |
| OFFICE SYMBOL  | DATE        | OFFICER'S NAME                             |      |   |  |           |
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| <p>(3) Until about nine months ago Lena Kostenko was one of the most vitriolic dissidents, particularly in the period of the arrests and trials of Soviet Ukrainian intellectuals in 1966-67. She is now reported married to a Russian and inactive in dissident circles. (4) Vasyl' Symonenko, one of the earlier dissidents, died of cancer in 1963 at the age of 28. His works contained Ukrainian national sentiments directed against Moscow and the regime and revealed his concern with social problems and with the drive for freedom among Soviet youth. The mixing of dissident writers with non-dissidents in emigre publications is an effort to preclude or at least minimize Soviet attacks on the dissidents for being extolled by emigre nationalists.</p> <p>b. <u>Na Pyatdesyati Paraleli</u> (On the 50th Parallel), by Roman Rakhmanny, published in Winnipeg, Canada, is a collection of previously published articles by the emigre author, who is frequently attacked in the Soviet press, most recently by Lyubomir Dmyterko in <u>Literaturna Ukraina</u>. In addition to the Ukrainian-language material, the book contains two English-language articles, on pages 148 and 261.</p> <p>c. <u>Koordynaty, Tom I</u> (Coordinates, Vol. 1), a Ukrainian-language anthology of contemporary Ukrainian poetry in the West, published by Suchasnist, 1969. This anthology is in demand among Soviet intellectuals.</p> <p>d. <u>Their Land</u>, an anthology of Ukrainian short stories in English translation, is a representative collection of various types of Ukrainian short stories. This may be of interest and useful to a case officer, who may have occasion to meet and talk with Soviet Ukrainians.</p> <p>e. <u>The Chornovil Papers</u>, by a former secretary of the Komsomol, who was sentenced to imprisonment at a secret trial in Lvov in November 1967 for sending petitions and appeals on behalf of unjustly convicted Ukrainians to Soviet authorities, and for refusing to appear as a witness at secret trials which he believed to be illegal. Chornovil has since been released from prison after completing his sentence, which was reduced during an amnesty.</p> <p>f. <u>Lykho z Rozumu</u> (Woe From Wit or Misfortune From Intellect, either translation is correct) is the Ukrainian-language version of <u>The Chornovil Papers</u>.</p> <p>g. Three more English-language books, which may be of use to a case officer are: (1) <u>Education in Soviet Ukraine</u> by John Kolasky (aka Kolaska), a former member of the Communist Party of Canada, (he is still, or was until recently fighting his expulsion from the Party in 1968, following the publication of his book). He spent two years at the Higher Party School in Kiev, during which time he became disillusioned with Russification policies in the Ukraine, particularly in the system of education. He has been severely criticized by the Soviets for his book.</p> |                                   |  |
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| <p>(2) <u>Voices of Human Courage</u>, 1968. This pamphlet contains appeals from two Soviet Ukrainian intellectuals to Soviet authorities. (3) <u>Woman and Child in the Modern System of Slavery - USSR</u>. Although now 9 years old, the book is still pertinent.</p> <p>2. As far as the current situation with respect to Soviet Ukrainian dissidents is concerned, we have heard unconfirmed rumors that Ivan Dzyuba has been expelled from the Ukrainian Union of Writers. Dzyuba, according to a reliable source in September, expected this turn of events, but he did not think the authorities would go so far as to arrest him. He was reported to be rather proud of his "status" among dissidents, and was busily preparing a reply to the attack launched on him in <u>Shcho i Yak Obstoyuye Ivan Dzyuba</u> (What and How Ivan Dzyuba Defends), (Kiev, 1969, published by the Society for Cultural Ties with Ukrainians Abroad), written by Ivan Stenchuk, (believed to be a pseudonym). A Soviet Ukrainian diplomat in New York told an AERODYNAMIC source that Stenchuk, whoever he is, wrote the book because others refused to write it, and that the book probably was a collective work of several individuals. Dzyuba's Soviet Ukrainian friends are less optimistic than he is, and do not exclude the possibility that in addition to his expulsion from the Union of Writers, he might have to face other forms of persecution, including imprisonment and "administrative deportation," i.e., anyplace but his home base of Kiev. The last arrest on which we have information was the arrest in June 1969 of Bohdan Chuban, a construction engineer who was charged with possession of underground publications and membership in a Ukrainian National Front, a nationalist group organized in late 1964, with a program based on the old OUN. Other members of the Front were arrested in 1967. Ivan Sokulsky, a young poet and journalist from Dnepropetrovsk who was dismissed in early 1969 from the editorial board of the journal <u>Energetic</u> for failure to join in the condemnation of Oles' Honchar for his <u>Sobor</u>, was sentenced in June 1969 to three years in a concentration camp, on the grounds that he was one of the authors and signatories of a document addressed to Soviet authorities concerning Russification in Dnepropetrovsk and the persecution of Ukrainians in the oblast.</p> <p>3. In September 1969 the Western Ukraine celebrated the 30th anniversary of its union with the Ukrainian SSR. In 1939, when the Red Army occupied the West Ukraine, Soviet security forces conducted bloody purges and an intensive campaign against leading members of the West Ukrainian Communist Party (which was an autonomous organization within the Polish CP) but today Soviet historians relate how Soviet "liberators" were supported at that time by West Ukrainian Communists. In 1939 the Ukrainian CP was accused of nationalism and even treason. Today, the nationality problem in the Soviet Union is still not solved. Among other Soviet citizens, the Soviet Ukrainian diplomat mentioned above stated that Ukrainian national consciousness has greatly increased in the last few years. Ukrainian dissidents in the past several years have been dealt with less severely than have Russian dissidents, but the AECASSOWARIES are of the opinion that a new squeeze is imminent.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> </div> |                                   |   |
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